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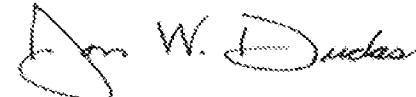
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APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/555,253

FILING DATE: *March 22, 2004*

RELATED PCT APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US05/09621

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FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2004

Effective 10/01/2003. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$ 160)

Complete if Known

Application Number	
Filing Date	
First Named Inventor	MARK FRANCIS RUMREICH
Examiner Name	
Art Unit	
Attorney Docket No.	PU040040

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

Check Credit card Money Other None
 Order

Deposit Account:

Deposit
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07-0832

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FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity	Small Entity	Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code (\$)	Fee (\$)
1051	130	2051	65
1052	50	2052	25
1053	130	1053	130
1812	2,520	1812	2,520
1804	920*	1804	920*
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*
1251	110	2251	55
1252	420	2252	210
1253	950	2253	475
1254	1,480	2254	740
1255	2,010	2255	1,005
1401	330	2401	165
1402	330	2402	165
1403	290	2403	145
1451	1,510	1451	1,510
1452	110	2452	55
1453	1,330	2453	665
1501	1,330	2501	665
1502	480	2502	240
1503	640	2503	320
1460	130	1460	130
1807	50	1807	50
1806	180	1806	180
8021	40	8021	40
1809	770	2809	385
1810	770	2810	385
1801	770	2801	385
1802	900	1802	900
Other fee (specify) _____			
*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid			
SUBTOTAL (3)			
(\$ 0)			

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE

	Extra Claim s	Fee from below	Fee Paid
Total Claims	0	X	0
Independent Claims	0	X	0
Multiple Dependent		X	0

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity	Small Entity	Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code (\$)	Fee (\$)
1001	770	2001	385
1002	340	2002	170
1003	530	2003	265
1004	770	2004	385
1005	160	2005	80
SUBTOTAL (1)		(\$ 160)	

**or number previously paid, if greater. For Reissues, see above

SUBMITTED BY

Name (Print/Type)	CHRISTINE JOHNSON	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	38507	Telephone	1 609 734 6892
Signature			Date 3/22/04	March 22, 2004	

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APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SMOOTH PIXEL DIGITAL LIGHT PROCESSING

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention generally relates to a filter to pre-correct video prior to "smooth pixel DLP" processing.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Smooth pixel Digital Light Processing (DLP) "contaminates" each pixel with the upper, lower, left & right adjacent input pixels, thereby blurring the image in some cases. Pre-correction filters for other applications are traditionally either the cascade of vertical and horizontal filters, or involve diagonal coefficients.

These filters involve "noncontaminating pixels" and therefore, in some cases, do not adequately correct the problem. One proposed approach to Digital Light Processing (DLP) is referred to as "Smooth pixel DLP". In this approach, rather than using traditional square pixels oriented horizontally and vertically, square pixels are rotated 45 degrees. The rotated pixels are referred to as "diamond pixels" (see figure 1).

[0003] According to a proposed technique, in addition to using diamond pixels, smooth pixel DLP modulates the angle of a mirror in the image light path in order to increase the effective resolution. By changing the angle of the mirror, the diamond pixels are shifted downward by half a pixel, resulting in a secondary set of pixels centered on the interstices of the primary set of pixels (see figure 2).

[0004] The modulation produces both primary and secondary pixel sets for each incoming picture, effectively doubling the number of pixels. But because of the overlap between pixel sets, there is a loss of apparent resolution (as compared to having the combined number of pixels in a non-overlapping arrangement). In other words, each combined pixel is "contaminated" by the four adjacent pixels of the other pixel set. Accordingly, devices and methods for canceling the contamination effect are needed.

Summary of the Invention

[0005] The present invention is an apparatus and method for pre-correcting video to reduce the contamination effect caused by smooth pixel DLP modulation.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described below in more detail, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- Figure 1 is an illustration of a "diamond pixel" of the prior art.
- Figure 2A is an illustration of a primary pixel set.
- Figure 2B is an illustration of a secondary pixel set.
- Figure 2C is an illustration of a combined pixel set.
- Figure 3A is an illustration of a primary pixel set.
- Figure 3B is an illustration of a primary pixel set.
- Figure 3C is an illustration of a combined pixel set.
- Figure 4 is a diagram of a filter according to an embodiment of the invention.

Detailed Description

[0006] "Smooth pixel DLP" is a term used to refer to Texas Instruments approach to a form of Digital Light Processing. Instead of using traditional square pixels oriented horizontally and vertically, square pixels are rotated 45 degrees. These are referred to as "diamond pixels" (see figure 1).

[0007] In addition to using diamond pixels, one approach to smooth pixel DLP modulates the angle of a mirror in the image light path in order to increase the effective resolution. By changing the angle of the mirror, the diamond pixels are shifted downward by half a pixel, resulting in a secondary set of pixels centered on the interstices of the primary set of pixels (see figure 2).

[0008] The modulation produces both primary (Figure 2A) and secondary (Figure 2B) pixel sets for each incoming picture. This effectively doubles the number of pixels. But because of the overlap between pixel sets, there is a loss of apparent resolution (as

compared to having the combined number of pixels in a non-overlapping arrangement) (Figure 3B). In other words, each combined pixel (Figure B) is contaminated by the four adjacent pixels of the other pixel set. The invention is a system and method of substantially canceling this effect.

[0009] According to an embodiment of the invention, each incoming pixel data point directly corresponds to one pixel on the combined pixel grid. For example, in an illustrative embodiment of the invention, the incoming pixel data for one component (in one embodiment YUV, in an alternative embodiment RGB) is as follows:

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O

[0010] Figures 3A, 3B and 3C show how the above input samples are mapped to the smooth pixels. Referring to figure 3, each input pixel is "contaminated" by the four adjacent pixels of the other pixel set. For example, the H pixel is contaminated by the C, G, I and M pixels. In other words, each pixel is contaminated by the upper, lower, left and right adjacent pixels in the incoming pixel data. By using a pre-correction filter of the present invention on the incoming pixel data, it's possible to offset the degradation due to this contamination effect.

[0011] In one embodiment of the invention, a two-dimensional pre-correction filter configured as follows is employed:

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \alpha & \beta & \alpha \\ \alpha \end{matrix}$$

[0012] In one embodiment of the invention, alpha is -1/8. This provides provide unity DC gain and optimum pre-correction. In an embodiment of the invention, Beta is 1 - 4*alpha for unity DC gain. In one embodiment of the invention, for alpha = -1/8, beta is 3/2. In effect, the filter of an embodiment of the invention subtracts out contaminating

pixel information from each input pixel. By processing the input pixel data with this filter, pre-corrected input pixel data is provided. The pre-corrected pixel data is then processed by smooth pixel processing.

A	B	C	D	E		A'	B'	C'	D'	E'
F	G	H	I	J	→	F'	G'	H'	I'	J'
K	L	M	N	O		K'	L'	M'	N'	O'

[0013] Figure 4 illustrates a filter in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, eight levels of pre-correction are provided, from $\alpha = 0$ to $\alpha = -7/32$, in $1/32$ steps.

[0014] While foregoing is directed to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, other and further embodiments of the invention may be devised without departing from the basic scope thereof, and the scope thereof is determined by the claims that follow.

Claims

1. A method for filtering pixel data comprising the steps of:
applying a pre-correction filter to said pixel data to provide pre-corrected pixel
5 data;
smooth pixel processing said pre-corrected pixel data.

Abstract of the Disclosure

A method and apparatus are disclosed for filtering pixel data. The method comprises the steps of applying a pre-correction filter to the pixel data to provide pre-corrected pixel data. The pre-corrected pixel data is subjected to smooth pixel processing.

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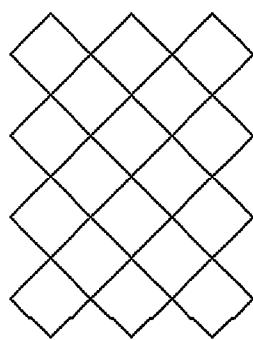
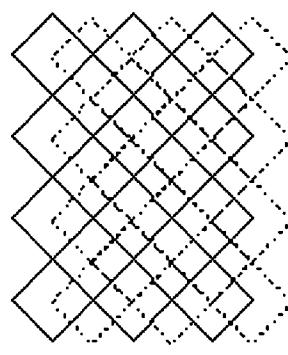
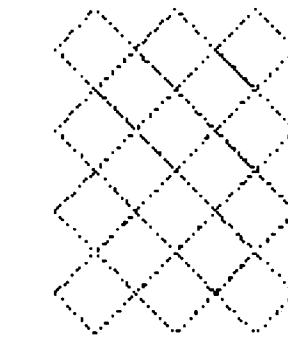


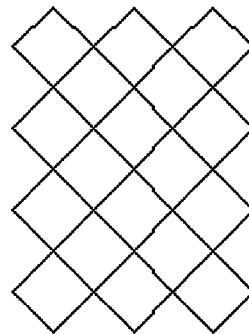
Figure 1



Combined pixel set



Secondary pixel set

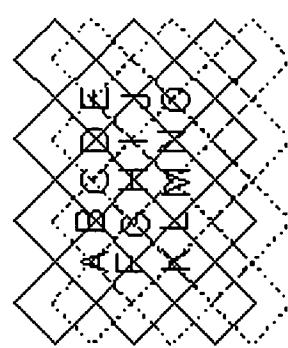


Primary pixel set

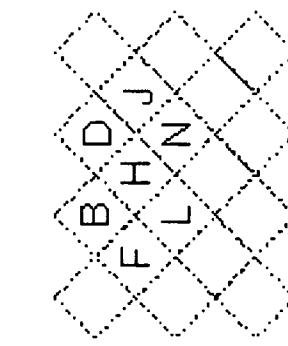
Figure 2A

Figure 2B

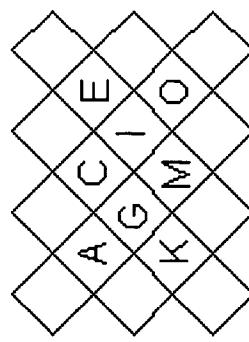
Figure 2C



Combined pixel set



Secondary pixel set



Primary pixel set

Figure 3A

Figure 3B

Figure 3C

Figure 4

